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Length 2·6 inches; tail 1·8; naked part ·1. Extent 11 inches. Head ·85; ears 1·3; orillon ·5.

Inhabits Peru. Resembles very much the North American long-eared bat, is easily distinguished, however, by the absence of the tubercles on the face. It would be called by some *Plecotus*, but I do not admit of any such genus.

I have to ask indulgence for introducing into the above descriptions some characters which are not specific, but strictly generic. But the arrangement of the *Vespertilionidæ* is by no means such as can be admitted by any considerate naturalist, it therefore became necessary to include these generic characteristics in the two first species, as no determinate generic description of the genus *Phyllostoma* has yet been given.

August 11th.

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

A paper was presented for publication in the Proceedings, entitled "Descriptions of some new Reptiles, collected by the U. S. Exploring Expedition, under command of Capt. Charles Wilkes, U. S. N., 3d Part, by Charles Girard;" which was referred to a committee.

August 18th.

Dr. LEIDY in the Chair.

A paper was presented, entitled "Rectification of the references of certain of the extinct mammalian genera of Nebraska, by J. Leidy, M. D.;" which was referred as usual.

August 25th.

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Dr. Leidy announced the decease of Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte, and of Mr. H. J. Pratten, of New Harmony, Correspondents of the Academy.

The Committee on Dr. Leidy's paper presented at the last meeting, reported in favor of its publication.

Rectification of the references of certain of the extinct Mammalian genera of Nebraska.

BY JOSEPH LEIDY, M. D.

ELOTHERIUM, Pomel, 1847.

Entelodon, Aymard, 1848; *Archæotherium*, Leidy, 1850.

1. ELOTHERIUM MORTONI.

Archæotherium Mortoni; *Elotherium Mortoni*, Leidy: Proc. A. N. S. ix. 89.

2. ELOTHERIUM INGENS.

Entelodon ingens, Leidy: Ib. viii. 164; ix. 89.

1857.]

CHALICOMYS, Kaup, 1832.

Aulacodus, *Chelodus*, Kaup, 1832: *Steneofiber*, *Steneotherium*, St. Hil. 1833; *Castor*, Lin.: Kaup, Gervaise.

1. CHALICOMYS NEBRASCENSIS.

Steneofiber nebrascensis, Leidy: Pr. A. N. S. viii. 89; ix. 89.

DREPANODON, Nesti, 1826.

Megantereon, Croiz, 1828; *Agnotherium*, *Machairodus*, Kaup, 1833; *Steneodon*, Croiz, 1833; *Smilodon*, Lund, 1841; *Ursus*, L., *Felis*, L.: Cuv., Croiz, Brav., Blainv., &c.

1. DREPANODON PRIMAÆVUS.

Machairodus primaævus, Leidy and Owen: Anc. Fauna of Nebraska, 95; Pr. A. N. S. ix. 90.

DORCATHERIUM, Kaup, 1833.

Leptomeryx, Leidy.

1. DORCATHERIUM EVANSI.

Leptomeryx Evansi, Leidy: Proc. A. N. S. vi. 394; ix. 89. *Leptomeryx* is perhaps at most only subgenerically distinct from *Dorcatherium*. Some fragments of jaws with teeth, obtained by Dr. F. V. Hayden, prove that the large tubercle, which is described as rising out of the base internally of the upper true molars, in a specimen of the skull of the same animal, is an inconstant character, and independent of this, the molar teeth of *Leptomeryx* and *Dorcatherium* are identical in form.

September 1st, 1857.

Vice-President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Dr. Leidy remarked that there appeared to exist a general misconception in regard to the dentition of the *Mososaurus*. The animal is almost universally called an acrodont reptile, or one in which the teeth are inserted upon, or are co-ossified with, the border of the jaws. A number of specimens of teeth and fragments of jaws, in the museum of the Academy, prove this appellation to be incorrect.

The teeth of *Mososaurus* have a recurved pyramidal crown, and a more massive, vertically oblong root, which is often twice the length of the crown. The root is inserted for three-fourths of its extent into a correspondingly deep socket, with the sides of which it is co-ossified. The centre of the teeth is occupied by a fusiform pulp cavity, communicating with one or more vascular canals passing through the fang.

In the reproduction of the teeth, it appears the new ones commence to be developed attached to the gum, on the postero-internal side of the alveoli. As they proceed, they penetrate into the latter, by exciting an absorption of the substance of the fang of the old teeth in a direction obliquely outward and forward. The cavity for the new tooth increases in size at the expense of the substance of the fang of the old one. The pulp cavity of the old tooth, in consequence of the ossification of its pulp, appears to recede before the increasing cavity of the new tooth. The latter cavity finally makes a communication with the former, though this appears not always to be the case; and subsequently the fang of the old tooth becomes so completely excavated as to form a mere capsule, from which its crown is broken away, or shed, through comparatively little violence. In the further progress of the newly protruding tooth, the osseous capsule formed from the fang of the old tooth is gradually obliterated, except a portion which remains as a partition from the next alveolus.

[September,